

TAFT IS GOING DOWN TO CUBA

Sent There by the President to See What Is the Matter.

RESULT OF CABINET COUNCIL

President Makes Public a Frank Letter to the Cubans in Which He Sets Forth His Reasons for the Extraordinary Embassy—Declares That Peace Must Be Preserved.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 15.—After the sitting of the cabinet council it was announced that Secretary of War Taft, accompanied by Robert Bacon, assistant secretary of state, will leave Sunday for Cuba as a special embassy from the president to make a thorough investigation of conditions there and lend their influence to restore peace.

President Roosevelt also addressed a letter of the utmost importance to Senor Quesada, Cuban minister to the United States. It is an impassioned plea to Cuba to realize her responsibility as a self-governing republic and to restore peace in the island. His attention is called in no uncertain language to the responsibility which the United States bears to the island and the certainty that such responsibility will necessarily be exercised should peace not be preserved. The president says in the letter that he has certain information that the peace of the island is menaced and that American property has been destroyed. The letter follows in full:

"In this crisis in the affairs of the republic of Cuba, I write you not merely because you are the minister of Cuba accredited to this government, but because you and I were intimately drawn together at the time

from the anarchy of civil war. I earnestly hope that this word of adjuration of mine, given in the name of the American people, the staunchest friends and well wishers of Cuba that

there are in all the world, will be taken as it is meant; will be seriously considered and will be acted upon, and if so acted upon Cuba's permanent independence, her permanent success as a republic, are assured.

"Under the treaty with your government, I, as president of the United States, have a duty in this matter which I can not shirk. The third article of that treaty explicitly confers upon the United States the right to intervene for the maintenance in Cuba of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty. The treaty conferring this right is the supreme law of the land, and furnishes me with the right and means of fulfilling the obligation that I am under to protect American interests. The information at hand shows that the social bonds throughout the island have been so relaxed that life, property and individual liberty are no longer safe. I have received authentic information of injury to and destruction of American property. It is in my judgment imperative for the sake of Cuba that there shall be an immediate cessation of hostilities and some arrangement which will secure the permanent pacification of the island.

"I am sending to Havana the secretary of war, Mr. Taft, and the assistant secretary of state, Mr. Bacon, as the special representatives of this government, who will render such aid as is possible toward these ends. I had hoped that Mr. Root, the secretary of state, could have stopped in Havana on his return from South America, but the seeming imminence of the crisis forbids further delay.

"Through you I desire in this way to communicate with the Cuban government and with the Cuban people, and accordingly I am sending you a copy of this letter to be presented to President Palma, and have also directed its immediate publication."

Secretary Taft said as he left Oyster Bay that he had no idea as to the length of his visit to Cuba. He indicated that there would be no haste in the investigation made there. Aside from this information no discussion will be divulged by those attending the conference, the statement being made that the letter of the president was intended to cover the whole Cuban situation so far as it was desirable to do so in the public print.

Senator Albert Beveridge of Indiana, a member of the senate committee on Cuban relations, also participated in the conference.

AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS.

Cuba Will Soon Be Surrounded by a Fleet of Eight Warships.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Senator Pedro Almada, charge of the Cuban legation, when apprised that Secretary Taft and Assistant Secretary Bacon would leave for Cuba, immediately cabled the announcement to his government. Speaking of the announcement, Senator Almada made this statement: "I regard the visit of Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon to Havana at this time as of the greatest importance. Knowing that these American officials have the good of the Cuban government at heart, I feel assured that good will result from their visit to our capital. I will immediately cable this news to my government."

Having made every preparation for eventualities in Cuba, the officials in Washington who are temporarily acting as heads of the military branches of the government did nothing more than await developments and watch the execution of the plans they formed.

Within a very short time a fleet of eight naval vessels will surround Cuba, manned by marine contingents, making good a deficiency in the present equipment of the navy. In addition to the Denver, now at Havana, the Des Moines is crossing the Florida straits from Key West for that port; the Marlette is probably at Cienfuegos, though interrupted telegraph lines make it difficult for her to report; the Dixie with 300 marines is making all haste from Guantanamo for the Cuban capital, while in home ports the Tacoma is about to sail for Cuba from Norfolk, to be followed by the Cleveland and the Newark at the same port and the Minneapolis at League Island, taking on stores under peremptory orders, and will be ready to sail when the starting signal comes from Washington.

Meanwhile the marine corps is in perfect readiness and expects to be able to place 2,000 marines aboard ship at a few hours' notice, most of the men being at League Island, New York and Norfolk.

Land Fraud Case.
Kansas City, Sept. 15.—Carl C. Young, traveling auditor of the Panhandle and Pecos Valley Land company, with offices in Kansas City, Roswell, N. M., Chicago and other cities, was arrested here by a deputy United States marshal on the basis of an indictment returned in New Mexico in April charging him and others with being implicated in alleged government land frauds in that territory. Young was given a hearing before a United States commissioner and released on bond for appearance before the federal court at Albuquerque at the fall term.

Shot at but Missed.

Dayton, O., Sept. 15.—Clem Wilke, a Preble county farmer, was the target for six bullets fired by John Wright, a neighbor, with whom he was discussing a \$10,000 damage suit brought by Wright against Wilke. Every one of the bullets passed through Wilke's hat, one of them plowing a furrow in his scalp, but from which he will suffer no ill effects. Wright fled after the shooting, believing he killed his victim.

First Time She Saw Father.

Springfield, O., Sept. 15.—Mrs. Ben Tracy of Pittsburg arrived here to visit her father, Eugene Hardcastle, whom she had never seen before. Her mother got a divorce before the birth of the daughter. Mrs. Tracy first learned that her father was alive while visiting a cousin in California a month ago. Hardcastle remarried and has several children.

Shot by Unknown Man.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 15.—George J. McDonough, 35, city agent for the Queen City Coal company, was shot and almost instantly killed by an unknown man in the west end of this city. McDonough was a prominent churchman and was escorting home a woman who is a member of his church. There is no clue to the murderer.

Fagin Bound Over.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 15.—United States Marshal V. J. Fagin was bound over to the grand jury on the charge of assaulting to kill Charles McCarthy. William Thomas, Jr., arrested with him, was also bound over. The bonds were fixed at \$1,000 each.

Weeping Alone.

Columbus, O., Sept. 15.—Weeping in her cell in the woman's department of the penitentiary, Mrs. Cassie Chadwick is taking the news of the death of her mother, Mrs. Mary A. Bigley, 76, of Woodstock, Ont., very hard, and can not be consoled.

Killed by Train.

Fostoria, O., Sept. 15.—C. M. Biggs, a prominent manufacturer here, and his wife were killed by a train.

Nebraska Storm.

Tecumseh, Neb., Sept. 15.—Four are dead, two will die and five are seriously injured as a result of a violent storm in this county. The dead: O. A. Giel, 40; August Seeman, 45; Roy Carmine, 17; George Koepfer, 14. The first three were killed by lightning near Elm Creek. They were threshing on the farm of Henry Walters when a rainstorm came up. Four of the men crawled under the threshing machine, which was shattered by lightning, and the workmen were instantly killed. Henry Walters, Jr., was badly shocked. Later a tornado swept over a country district 10 miles west of Tecumseh, demolishing a schoolhouse, killing George Koepfer, fatally injuring two other schoolchildren and inflicting injuries on four others. Much damage was done to property.

Brief in Burton's Behalf.

Washington, Sept. 15.—A brief in support of the petition of former United States Senator Burton of Kansas for a rehearing in the case in which he was found guilty of accepting a fee for services rendered the Rialto company of St. Louis, a case in which the government was concerned, was filed in the supreme court of the United States. The brief is in the nature of a supplication for another opportunity to present the case.

Wyoming Democrats.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 15.—The Democratic state convention adopted resolutions endorsing W. J. Bryan the Democratic candidate for president in 1908. S. A. D. Keister of Fremont county was nominated for governor and a full state ticket was chosen. John C. Hamm was named for congress.

Des Moines Off For Havana.

Key West, Fla., Sept. 15.—The cruiser Des Moines received instructions to sail at once for Havana after coaling. She sailed with five rapid-fire guns on her decks in readiness to be landed.

Officials to Be Tried.

Ottawa, O., Sept. 15.—The most important case on the docket for the fall term of court will be that of the county officials indicted on a charge of grafting in connection with the letting of bridge and other public contracts. The men who will come up for trial are Commissioners Ignatius Stechschulte and David F. Owens and ex-Surveyor Oliver C. Talbot.

A French View of Englishmen.

To an American a Frenchman is a waxed mustachio and extraordinary stovepipe hat. In "Chaine Anglaise" the French idea of an Englishman is given. He speaks French with a shocking accent, ends every sentence with "all right" and when he is introduced to a woman does not remove his cap from his head or his pipe from his mouth.

Graft on a Family Tree.

Guest (at anniversary dinner)—You belong to one branch of the host's family, I believe. Poor Relation—Yes; I belong to the branch that never had any plums on it.—Tit-Bits.

A Difference in Kicks.

People are queer. If a man's neighbor is kicked by a horse the neighbors are serious and concerned for the injured man's welfare. But if the neighbor is kicked by a mule, the best the neighbors can do for him is to laugh.—Tit-Bits.

CARTE BLANCHE GIVEN PALMA

He Will Have Unlimited Power to Crush the Revolution.

ACTION OF CUBAN CONGRESS

President of the Island Republic Flays His Enemies in Special Message—Opposition Did Not Vote on War Measures—Marines Returned to the United States Cruisers.

Havana, Sept. 15.—Cuba's congress in special session gave President Palma carte blanche to suppress the revolution.

The authority conferred on him includes the right to appropriate any public funds for war purposes, revoking appropriations voted at the preceding session of congress in order to permit the diversion of moneys involved to prosecute the war, and authorizing increases of the rural guards to 10,000 and the artillery to 2,000 men. This triples the former force of rural guards and doubles the artillery. These measures, which were combined in one blanket bill, were passed by party votes, the Liberals and Independents refraining from voting and the Liberal Nationalists voting with the Moderates.

President Palma submitted a brief message deploring the conduct of the opposition, whom he charged with responsibility for causing the rebellion. The message contained no recommendations beyond suggestions that congress approve all recent executive decrees and take such steps as may be deemed advisable for ending the war. The president regretted that the first extra session of congress should have been necessitated by a disturbance of public order.

President Palma charged his political opponents with having plotted ever since the opening of the last election campaign to use violence, and in support of this he instanced the attack on the rural guards in the Guanabacoa barracks last February. He said the opposition seemed to devote itself to such efforts rather than to organize effectively for the contest for votes at the next election, as was done among peoples who were accustomed to the exercise of liberty. He added that those who at the last election used violent methods to attain power at all costs are the same who, without mercy to their country, organized dark and unscrupulous conspiracies, using assassination and seeking to seduce the army of the republic from its loyalty as a means of reaching their despicable ambitions.

When the senate assembled it was one short of the two-thirds necessary to constitute a quorum. After the message and blanket bill were read Senator Recio (Liberal) and Senator Sanguily (Ind.) called attention to the lack of a quorum, disclaiming any intention of taking the responsibility of obstructing congress in the midst of a grave situation, but insisting that the discrepancy be made a matter of record. Senator Corrozo (Moderate) asserted that an extraordinary session a quorum was not necessary, and this was affirmed by a party vote.

In the house of representatives 40 out of a total membership of 60 were present, two less than the legal quorum. The senate bill passed by a party vote, and by a party vote also a resolution declaring confidence in President Palma was adopted. A motion to appoint a peace commission to negotiate with the insurgents was rejected.

Many rumors are in circulation of disaffection among the police, and fears of attacks and uprisings have not wholly disappeared, though they have been lessened by the presence here of the cruiser Denver and the knowledge that the United States is sending other warships to Cuban waters.

Another feature of the day was the return on board the United States cruiser Denver of the bluejackets landed by request of President Palma, who represented that he could not guarantee protection of American interests.

Ambassador Was Not Snubbed.

Budapest, Sept. 15.—In explaining his attitude relative to the Washington statue unveiling, Consul General Chester suggests that possibly the government disapproves of the inscription on the monument, "In memory of George Washington, American Magyardom, 1906." Mr. Chester adds: "I am not representing in Budapest American magyardom, but native or naturalized Americans. The erection of the monument being a private affair, the presence of an official representative of the United States is unnecessary." The Hungarian government is not represented officially. Francis Kossuth, Hungarian minister of commerce, attended only as a party leader. This is advanced as the reason why Ambassador Francis was not invited.

Bank Run Over.

San Francisco, Sept. 15.—The run on the Hibernia bank is about over. Few call for the full amount of their deposits.

CRUSHING CROWD

Surged About the Stand to Get a View of Mrs. Longworth.

Columbus, O., Sept. 15.—On account of the crowd that crushed in on those immediately near the speakers' stand, the latter part of the program for the unveiling of the McKinley monument was postponed until night, and completed at Memorial hall.

The crowd seemed delirious to get a view of Mrs. Alice Longworth, who unveiled the monument. Women were trampled upon and some fainted. Mrs. Longworth, to gratify the curiosity of the crowd, stepped forward and waved her handkerchief, which gave the crowd an excellent opportunity to see her. But it did not stop the surge, and the adjournment was taken to obviate danger.

In the evening Senator Daniel of Virginia delivered an oration, in which he said:

"While we are gathered from here and there, there is no political party here, only Americans. There is no division here, only union. There is no aspiration, save that of gratitude to Almighty God for what he has wrought for us; and our prayer that his kindly light may lead us to serve him, our people and our kind."

"Right well it is that the daughter of the president of the United States, now become the daughter of Ohio, should draw the veil. Thus womanhood united with manhood. Thus it is denoted that the president is with us in spirit. Thus are we reminded too that when called suddenly to office, he paid his predecessor the highest tribute and gave the people comfort by the instant declaration that he would continue the policy of McKinley."

It is the voice of gladness that William McKinley lived, mingling in pathos with the voice of sorrow that he died. But our sorrow is not without hope, for the memory of his good deeds and his example will stand when bronze and iron and stone and marble have been resolved to dust. Ohio gave him to the republic. He glorified it in deeds of peace, friendship, fraternity and charity. The republic gave him to humanity. The world is wiser, happier and better that he lived, and it saw in his death 'the evidence of things seen and the substance of things hoped for.'

"No one of the presidents of the United States ever touched a deeper or tenderer cord in the hearts of his countrymen than did he, and no one more thoroughly appreciated the good will that was given him."

Other speakers were General R. B. Brown of Zanesville, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army, and General Joseph W. Kay of New York, commander-in-chief of the Union Veteran Legion. Governor Harris presided at the night meeting as he did at the unveiling ceremonies.

President's Daughter Spilled.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 15.—While driving from Sagamore Hill to Oyster Bay Miss Ethel Roosevelt, daughter of the president, was thrown out of her buggy, her horse becoming frightened at an automobile. She was not hurt and insisted on having her horse harnessed to another buggy and on driving back to Sagamore Hill.

Plastering Fell.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 15.—Mrs. Mary Sellinger, 67, was killed, and Miss Edith Rockwell injured by the fall of the ceiling in Samuel Frank & Son's overall factory. Eight other women escaped injury, but were thrown into a panic. The factory is in an old church building, and it is believed the vibration of sewing machines caused the plastering to fall.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Common to prime steers, \$17.50@18.75; cows, \$12.00@14.50; heifers, \$12.00@13.50; bulls, \$12.00@13.50; stockers and feeders, \$12.00@13.50; sheep and lambs—Sheep, \$10.00@11.50; lambs, \$10.00@11.50; yearlings, \$10.00@11.50; calves—\$10.00@11.50; Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, \$6.40@6.50; medium to good heavy, \$6.15@6.30; butchers weights, \$5.45@5.60; good choice heavy mixed, \$5.15@5.30; pork—\$5.00@5.25; pigs, \$5.00@5.25; Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.25@1.27; No. 2 white, \$1.25@1.27; No. 2 hard red, \$1.25@1.27.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle: Good to choice export, \$15.25@15.50; shipping steers, \$14.75@15.25; butcher cattle, \$14.75@15.25; heifers, \$13.25@13.50; fat cows, \$12.25@12.50; milkers and springers, \$10.00@10.50; Sheep and lambs—Good to choice yearlings, \$10.00@10.50; wethers, \$10.00@10.50; mixed, \$10.00@10.50; ewes, \$10.00@10.50; spring lambs, \$10.00@10.50; Calves—Best, \$10.00@10.50; Hogs—Yorkers, \$6.00@6.25; heavies, \$5.75@6.00; mediums, \$5.75@6.00; pigs, \$5.75@6.00; roughs, \$5.25@5.50; stags, \$4.00@5.00.

PITTSBURG—Cattle: Choice, \$17.50@18.00; prime, \$15.00@15.50; tidy butchers, \$14.00@14.50; heifers, \$13.00@13.50; fat cows, \$12.00@12.50; milkers and springers, \$10.00@10.50; fresh cows, \$10.00@10.50; Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, \$10.00@10.50; good mixed, \$10.00@10.50; 50, lambs, \$10.00@10.50; Calves—Veal, \$10.00@10.50; Hogs—Heavy hogs, \$6.50@6.75; mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$6.25@6.50; light Yorkers, \$6.00@6.25; pigs, \$5.50@6.00; roughs, \$5.00@5.50.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Prime dry-fry cattle, \$15.50@16.00; choice fat steers, \$14.75@15.25; butchers, \$14.75@15.25; heifers, \$13.25@13.50; fat cows, \$12.25@12.50; milkers and springers, \$10.00@10.50; Sheep and lambs—Choice lambs, \$10.00@10.50; yearlings, \$10.00@10.50; wethers, \$10.00@10.50; mixed, \$10.00@10.50; ewes, \$10.00@10.50; Calves—\$10.00@10.50; Hogs—Yorkers and light mixed, \$6.00@6.25; pigs, \$5.50@6.00; stags, \$4.00@5.00; roughs, \$5.00@5.50.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 72¢@73¢; No. 2 white, 72¢@73¢; No. 2 hard red, 72¢@73¢; No. 2 mixed, 72¢@73¢; Rye—No. 2, 61¢@62¢; Oats—No. 2, 48¢@49¢; Corn—No. 2, 50¢@51¢; Hogs—\$10.00@10.50; Sheep—\$10.00@10.50; Lambs—\$10.00@10.50.

TOLEDO—Wheat, 72¢; corn, 50¢; oats, 48¢; rye, 61¢; cloverseed, 62¢.

MASKED MEN

Attempt to Rob Passengers on a Train Near Chicago.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 15.—Four masked men attempted to hold up passengers on a Rock Island train near Peoria. The conductor, Robert Murray, disarmed one of the men after being struck on the head, or the passengers would have been robbed. There were 75 people on the train, which left Chicago at 6 o'clock. Sheriff Potter, a force of deputies and Peoria policemen are searching for the would-be robbers.

The men placed an obstruction on the track, stopping the train. Revolvers in hand, they forced the engine crew to remain in their positions. Entering the smoker one of the bandits attempted to shoot Conductor Murray, but he knocked the revolver from his assailant's hand. This unexpected resistance scared the robbers and they fled. The men were apparently amateurs.

One man representing a Peoria brewery had \$3,500 on his person and was sitting in the smoking car when the attack was made.

One Chief Shot Another.

San Bernardino, Cal., Sept. 15.—Out on the desert at the town of Manvel, where 90 Cocopah and 75 Plute Indians comprise the larger part of the population, John Cocopah, chief of the tribe, was shot in the head and severely wounded by John Snyder, chief of the Plutes. Chief Snyder is being chased over the desert by 50 Cocopah braves, who swear vengeance. In turn, the Cocopahs are being followed by the Plutes, who say they will protect Chief Snyder at the risk of their lives.

Burned to Death.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Mrs. John Polgar of East Chicago was burned to death by a gasoline explosion. She was sold gasoline for kerosene and unwittingly poured some of the inflammable fluid into an oil stove, lighted it, and the tragedy followed.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

Phillip B. Stewart of Colorado Springs was nominated for governor by Colorado Republicans.

Judge Thomas H. Malone, one of the best known jurists in the south, died at his country home near Nashville, Tenn.

Charles Geismar of Macon shot and slightly wounded Mrs. E. B. Ivey at her home in Atlanta, Ga., then shot and killed himself.

The Sixth Tennessee Republican convention nominated J. W. Johnson of Davidson county for congress to succeed John Wesley Gaines.

John G. A. Leishman, the United States ambassador to Turkey, was notified officially that he will have an audience with the sultan Sept. 21.

Prince Henry of Prussia was appointed commander-in-chief of all the squadrons in active service. He succeeds Admiral Von Koester, who returns to the post of chief inspector of the German navy.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

AT PHILADELPHIA—R. H. E.
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 3
Philadelphia 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 4 8 1
Batteries—Young and Criger, Waddell and Schreck.

AT WASHINGTON—R. H. E.
Washington 1 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 5 8 2
New York 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 6 2
Batteries—Kilton and Warner; Clarkson, Griffith, Doyle and Kleinow and Thomas.

AT CLEVELAND—R. H. E.
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 9 0
Detroit 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 8 0
Batteries—Rhoades and Clark; Mullin and Schmidt.

Second game. R. H. E.
Cleveland 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 5 11 3
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—Joss and Clark; Willett and Schmidt.

AT CHICAGO—R. H. E.
Chicago 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 6 4
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 3 7 2
Batteries—Altrock and Roth; Glade and Spencer.

Second game. R. H. E.
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 3 8 1
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 8
Batteries—Walsh and Roth; Jacobsen and Ruckey.

CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.
N. Y. 79 51 .608 St. L. 66 64 .508
Chicago 79 51 .608 Det. 60 63 .488
Phila. 72 67 .518 Wash. 50 81 .382
Cleve. 77 57 .568 Bos. 43 70 .322

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ST. LOUIS—R. H. E.
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Chicago 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 7 1
Batteries—Fromme and Marshall, Reulbach and Moran.

AT BOSTON—R. H. E.
Philadelphia 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 4 5 3
Boston 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 6 5
Batteries—Lush and Dossin; Young and Brown.

AT NEW YORK—R. H. E.
Brooklyn 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 0
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—McIntyre and Ritter; Mathewson and Bowerman.

Second game. R. H. E.
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 5 1
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Batteries—McIntyre and Ritter; Mathewson and Bowerman.

CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.
Cleve. 102 72 .581 Cin. 57 75 .432
N. Y. 85 47 .644 Brook. 54 77 .412
Pitts. 43 49 .469 St. L. 49 85 .368
Phila. 62 71 .466 Bos. 48 73 .391

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Kansas City 5, Minneapolis 2.
At Milwaukee 4, St Paul 1.
At Indianapolis 3, Louisville 1.
At Toledo 1, Columbus 4.

CLUBS W. L. P. C. CLUBS W. L. P. C.
Colum. 82 56 .521 K.C. 70 79 .470
Milw. 61 61 .500 Lous. 70 70 .500
Toledo 78 70 .527 St. P. 66 81 .446
Minne. 78 79 .527 Ind. 64 94 .405

OBSESITY A DISEASE.

It Is Not, as a Rule, the Result of Laziness or Gluttony.

It is a mistake and an injustice to many abstemious folk to assume that all fat persons are gluttons or large eaters. Very many excessively corpulent people, especially women, are small eaters, while some of the most doughty trenchmen are gaunt and thin.

It is not the quantity so much as the quality of the food one eats which determines the putting on of flesh. Yet it is not always the kind of food that makes the obese, for some stout people eat very sparingly of sugars and starches, while there are large consumers of sweets who never put on flesh. In such cases it is a question of constitution, often of heredity and not at all, or very little, one of diet.

Another prevalent error in regard to fat people

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. J. M. Jarvis has returned to her home in Mauch Chunk, after an extended visit in this city.

Mrs. Ralph Harrington and son Edward, of Toledo, are the guests of Mrs. G. A. Miller, in the Sailer flats.

C. W. Clark, operator on the Baltimore & Ohio at Seville, is spending a week with his parents west of the city.

Thomas Campbell, of Pittsburg, is spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Wagner, in Water street.

Miss Freda Sailer entertained Friday evening with a luncheon given in honor of Miss Viola Kannard and Dr. George Kannard, of Boston.

Albert Sibila has resigned his position as night clerk at the Columbia yards and will hereafter be employed in Goodhart's clothing store.

The Misses Hannah Brown, Pearl Albrecht and Inez Paul gave a dinner to fourteen guests at the country home of Charles Young, Friday evening, in honor of Miss Carrie Burke and Dr. K. M. Hoge, whose marriage occurs next week.

Every house in East Liverpool is to be numbered and the owners who refuse to purchase numbers and place them in conspicuous places on the front of their houses will be fined \$5 for the first offense, each day being counted a separate offense.

While Miss Florence Storey, aged 23, a junior in Oberlin college, was horseback riding with another girl Friday she was seized with a fainting fit and fell off her horse backward to the ground. Her neck was broken by the fall, and she died instantly.

The Mann Street Car and Indicator Company, which has bought two hundred acres of land between Alliance and Sebring for their factory, will build a new town, to be called Thelma. It is named after the daughter of the inventor of the indicator, Peter J. Mann.

John Musser, of Wellsville, an engineer on the Cleveland & Pittsburg railroad, fell from the running board of his engine near Bayard yesterday afternoon and was killed. Fireman Johnson mist the man when he reached Bayard. A light engine went back and found the body. A wife of eighteen months and a baby only a few months old survive.

R. A. Pollock, of North Lawrence, was in the city Saturday, on his way home from attending the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the McKinley monument at Columbus Friday. He occupied a place on the grandstand, which at times threatened to collapse, but was not caught in the mad rush of people about the platform.

Miss Ella J. Crawford entertained twenty-five guests at her home in East Main street, Friday evening, in honor of Miss Millie Wilhelm and Frank Davey, whose marriage occurs next week. Mrs. Clara Putman was given a beautiful handkerchief and George Mellon was similarly rewarded for making the best scores in a flower contest. A supper followed the entertainment.

Twenty friends and neighbors surprised William Witmer at his home in Edna street Friday evening, the occasion being Mr. Witmer's birthday anniversary. Progressive euchre was played at four tables, and the prizes were won by Mrs. Charles Weuzinger, Charles Landfester, Mrs. George Abbott and N. W. Bingle. The out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Goehler, of Barborton. A lunch was served after the game.

Any person wanting to buy a lake can get one at sheriff's sale October 13. Lake Brady, renowned as the body of water by which Captain Samuel Brady, the noted Indian fighter, escaped from the redskins in 1822, is to be sold. It has had a strange history. The sale is due to the fact that the East Liverpool people who purchased it, under the name of the Lake Brady Development Company, disagreed and did not complete the payments. H. S. Kellogg, of Cleveland, brot suit on behalf of the owners, the Kellogg estate, and Judge Robison ordered the sale. It is appraised at \$30,000.

BETTER MAIL SERVICE.

Another Carrier Will be Added to the City's Force.

Beginning Monday morning, Postmaster Koons will send out nine city mail carriers instead of eight, the additional carrier being made necessary by increased business in Massillon.

Clarence Spidle will be the new carrier. By taking parts of the routes having the most work and adding new territory, Postmaster Koons has mapped out the ninth route. With the additional carrier it is expected that all parts of the city will receive two mail deliveries daily. This has been impossible heretofore.

Reduced rates every Sunday via the W. & L. E.

IN THE MARKETS.

Home Crop of Peaches, Pears and Plums a Failure.

Thus far September has failed to bring the anticipated relief from the excessive heat which has prevailed since early in August. The rainfall during the month was considerably above normal, while along Lake Erie and over the northern counties it was much below the average. Many fields of cabbage, presumably due to the continued heat, are nearly a total loss from the rot. Large sound heads command forty cents a dozen. Peaches, pears and plums were an almost total failure, and the local demand for peaches is being supplied mainly from Port Clinton. They retail at from \$1.75 to \$2.50 a bushel, with little prospect of any decline in the price. In apples there is an amount about equal to supply the present home demand, with prospects for a fair crop of good quality winter apples. Many cider presses are in operation, and the product sells at seven cents per gallon in barrel quantities.

SETTLED ALL DIFFERENCES.

Hopeful Signs for the Massillon District Miners.

A GOOD YEAR IS PROMISED.

A Shortage of Cars Has Caused Some Mines to be Closed Down a Few Days During the Past Week.

President Peter Gorman, of the miners' union of the Massillon district, spent a part of Saturday in Massillon, and during the day visited the miners at Navarre. He has spent the past week going over the district and has visited most of the mines. The conditions have been found very satisfactory, and at present there are no differences of any import existing between the miners and operators. The last one which required a conference, which was held in Massillon, referred to the dirt question, and this was agreed upon mutually. It is now that that each side understands in detail the scale recently adopted for two years.

The miners have been working generally in the district during the past week. There have been days at individual mines where work was stopped because of a lack of cars. More than an average season is looked for, as hardly any coal remains from the amount stored last spring in anticipation of a prolonged strike.

The product of the Massillon district is used almost entirely for domestic purposes, and the Cleveland market is the district's mainstay. Because of the warm weather of the past two weeks the demand for Massillon coal has not been so great as in some former years at this time of the month. A decided change in the situation is looked for by both operators and miners within the next two weeks.

"This is the best time of the year for the miners to work," said President Gorman. "Several miners drive from three to five miles to their work and a drive on a bright autumn morning, such as we are now having, is a delight to anyone. The prospects now are that the coming year will be a very good one for the Massillon district."

President Gorman says that there is hardly an echo of the strike and that each side has settled down to work, believing that a thorough understanding of the agreement has now been reached.

A SPEAKER CONFERENCE.

Columbiana County Republicans Meet in Alliance.

Alliance, Sept. 15.—A meeting of Columbiana county Republicans was held in this city Friday afternoon, at which Charles Speaker, candidate for the congressional nomination in the Eighteenth district conferred with his friends. Only two Republicans from Stark county and one from Mahoning were invited to participate in the meeting.

The object of the meeting, as stated by Mr. Speaker, was to have a conference with some of his friends and receive reports of the outlook in the coming contest which is to be determined at a primary election to be held on Saturday, October 6. Each one present was called upon to express his opinion in regard to the status of the situation, and each as called upon gave a hopeful report and expressed the belief that the outlook for Mr. Speaker was good and that he was daily growing in favor with the people.

Cheapest accident insurance — Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil! Stops the pain and heals the wound. All druggists sell it.

THE PROPERTY WAS RECOVERED

H. M. Shanklin Secures His Horse and Buggy.

WAS TRADED TO TWO FARMERS.

Chief of Police Ertle Directed a Two-Days' Search Between Sherodsville and Cadiz—W. F. Kuhn is in Jail.

Thru the efforts of Chief of Police Ertle, H. M. Shanklin has recovered his horse, buggy and harness which were stolen about two weeks ago. The recovery of the property was made only after a two days' search by Chief Ertle, Mr. Shanklin and W. F. Kuhn, a prisoner in the city jail, who was arrested in Wheeling a week ago and brot to Massillon, being charged with implication in the theft.

Kuhn accompanied Chief Ertle and Mr. Shanklin and directed them over the highways to the places where the property was recovered. The horse was obtained from a farmer about eight miles from Bowerton and the buggy was found at the barn of another farmer near Sherodsville.

Kuhn and his companion, according to Kuhn's story, traded the horse and buggy at different places to throw off any trace of their journey. Chief Ertle had no trouble in recovering the property after explanations had been made to the two farmers having a part of the property. Mr. Shanklin identified both the horse and buggy at sight and the identification was corroborated by Kuhn. As soon as the horse and buggy had been brot to a meeting place, Mr. Shanklin started to drive home. Chief Ertle and Kuhn waited for a train and arrived in the city Wednesday evening. Mayor Frantz will give Kuhn a hearing on Friday.

The recovery of the property is due to Chief Ertle's prompt work in sending out notices that the property was missing as soon as Mr. Shanklin notified him of the theft. Before leaving Massillon Kuhn and his companion had been working on the Wheeling & Lake Erie cutoff. They told Mr. Shanklin that they desired a rig to drive into the country to purchase a team of horses. Mr. Shanklin learned later that the men had come to Ohio from Pennsylvania. Kuhn connects his companion with other suspicious deals. These reports will be investigated.

WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Many Friends at Home of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Yochheim.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Yochheim, of Warwick, was the scene of a merry gathering when their relatives and friends helped to celebrate their twenty fifth wedding anniversary. Their home was beautifully decorated with goldenrod and chrysanthemums.

The chief amusements of the afternoon were football and croquet. In the evening a very sumptuous supper was served. Music was furnished by the Clinton band. Mr. and Mrs. Yochheim received many beautiful presents.

The guests numbered about one hundred and fifty. The out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Adam Wirth and Mrs. Edward Wirth, of Orrville; Mr. Fusselman and daughter Margaret, of Marshallville; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Greenhoff, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Mook, Mr. and Mrs. John Mook and family, of Canal Fulton; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glutting, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Glutting, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Glutting, of Crystal Springs; Mr. and Mrs. David Selim, of Canton; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wolschenbach, Mrs. Wachter and daughter, Mrs. Edward Herman, Miss Eva Glutting, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McQuillen and family, and Rev. Digel, of Massillon; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Essinger and daughters, Miss Stella and Mrs. Jesse Preston, of Newcastle, Pa.

FIGHTING AT HAVANA.

Government Troops Defeat One Thousand Insurgents.

Havana, Sept. 15.—(By Associated Press) —The government forces won a victory over the rebels at a point close to Havana. Yesterday General Rodriguez, with four hundred rural guardsmen, attacked the rebels under General DeCastillo and Colonels S. Asbert and Asocota, one thousand strong, at Wajay, twelve miles south of Havana, and after a stubborn fight the rebels were dispersed. Eight of their number were killed and thirteen wounded. General Rodriguez returned to Havana this morning, and there is considerable speculation as to why the enemy was not pursued.

Heavy fighting is reported today near El Cano, ten miles southwest of Havana. No details have been received.

A WINNER NAMED.

Percy L. McLain, Candidate for Congressional Nomination.

A telephone message from Canton to The Independent, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, conveyed the information that Percy L. McLain, formerly of this city, had decided to be a candidate for nomination for congress in the Eighteenth district, and had entered his name on the book which has been open for the registration of names for the past week. This will be gratifying news to the Republicans of the county, and especially so to the young men's Massillon friends. Mr. McLain was a prominent figure in the recent conventions at Youngstown and Salem, and no delegate worked harder to secure the nomination of James J. Grant.

While only a brief time is allowed for a canvass of the district, the prediction is made that when the polls close on the evening of October 6 Percy L. McLain will be the nominee of the Republican of the Eighteenth congressional district.

CASE GOES TO THE GRAND JURY

W. F. Kuhn was Bound Over by Mayor Frantz.

IMPLICATED A COMPANION.

The Testimony Showed That

Kuhn Did Not Hire Mr. Shanklin's Rig—He was Placed Under \$500 Bond.

W. F. Kuhn, who is charged by H. M. Shanklin, a Massillon liverman, with being implicated in the theft of a horse, buggy and harness belonging to him, was bound over to the grand jury by Mayor Frantz after a trial, Friday. His bond was placed at \$500, which he could not furnish and a mittimus was issued to have Kuhn taken to the county jail.

Mr. Shanklin, Chief of Police Ertle and Mr. Kuhn were the witnesses in the trial. The evidence showed that Kuhn was the companion of a friend who hired the rig and conducted all negotiations of trading this property to others as a journey was made from Massillon to Bowerton. Mr. Shanklin testified that Kuhn did not hire the rig. Kuhn said that he waited on a corner until his companion drove up. They then drove toward Canton and branched off to the south. They remained together until they reached Bowerton. After trading several times and getting money in each trade, they left the horse and buggy in their possession at a livery barn and Kuhn's companion bought two tickets to Steubenville. There they had a dispute and parted company. Kuhn went to Wheeling the next day and secured work. He was at work at a railroad station when placed under arrest.

The witnesses narrated the incidents of the trip made by Chief Ertle, Mr. Shanklin and Mr. Kuhn last week to secure the property. A part of the evidence against Kuhn was a receipt bearing his name given to one of the parties with whom a trade was made. He testified that his companion signed his name to the paper. He maintained that he was not the principal in the case and tried to leave his companion several times, finally getting away at Steubenville. The case will come before the grand jury in a few days.

OBITUARY.

JOHN PIDER.

John Pider, aged 55 years, died suddenly at the family home in West Tremont street, just beyond the city limits, at 4:15 o'clock Saturday morning. The deceased had just gotten up and was in the act of descending the stairs when he fell over dead. He had been suffering for several years with stomach trouble, but was not compelled to take to his bed until four days ago. The deceased is survived by his wife, Mrs. Laura A. Pider, one son, Leroy Pider, and one daughter, Mrs. Frank McGinnis, of this city; also his mother, Mrs. Mary Pider; two brothers, William Pider, of Hart, Mich., and Charles Pider, of Massillon; one stepbrother, George Pider, of Massillon; three sisters, Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. John Ames and Mrs. Henry Nold, of Massillon, and four stepdaughters, Mrs. Katherine Hauenstein and Mrs. Andrew Shanabrook, of Massillon; Mrs. Louisa Baker, of Canton, and Mrs. Nina Sharp, of Barborton. Mr. Pider was born and raised in this city and was a carpenter by trade. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Soothers itching skin. Heals cuts or burns without a scar. Cures piles, eczema, salt rheum, any itching. Doan's Ointment. Your druggist sells it.

CHANGES MADE IN FOOTBALL.

The Halves Will be Thirty Minutes in Length.

HURDLING HAS BEEN FORBIDDEN

The Officials of the Game Will be a Referee, Two Umpires and a Linesman—One Forward Pass Allowed in a Scrimmage.

The chief alterations in the football rules for this season are as follows, as published in Spalding's football guide for 1906:

The officials of the game shall be a referee, two umpires and a linesman.

It is, however, allowable to dispense with the second umpire at the discretion of the two institutions involved.

The length of the game has been shortened by ten minutes, making the two halves each thirty minutes in length.

The line of scrimmage is an imaginary line parallel to the goal line and passing thru that point of the ball nearest the side's own goal line. It will be noted that there are thus two lines of scrimmage, one for each team, and the two teams are thus separated the length of the ball.

The snapper-back must place the ball flat on the ground with its long axis to the line of scrimmage.

It has also been provided that a player to be on the line of scrimmage must have both hands or both feet up to within one foot of the line. Or he must have one foot and the opposite hand up to within one foot of it. He must also stand with both feet outside the outside foot of the player next to him unless he be one of the two men standing on either side of the snapper-back, in which case he may look legs with the snapper back.

A player attempting to make a fair catch must signal his intention by raising his hand clearly above his head while advancing towards the ball. Further addition has been made to the rule regarding "down." That is, that the referee shall blow his whistle whenever any portion of the person of the runner with the ball, except his hands or feet, touches the ground while he is in the grasp of an opponent. The ball is also "down" when it goes across the goal line on a kick which has struck the ground in the field of play, except the kickoff, and also when it goes over in the same manner from a forward pass.

Tripping is specifically defined as follows: A player trips another when he obstructs him below the knee with that part of his leg that is below the knee. Hurling is defined and forbidden. Hurling in the open is jumping over or attempting to jump over an opponent who is still on his feet. Hurling in the line is jumping over or attempting to jump over a player on a line of scrimmage with the feet or knees foremost within a distance of five yards on either side of the point where the ball is put in play.

Regarding the taking out of time, it is provided that either captain may ask for time three times during the half without penalty. If thereafter either captain requests time, his side shall be penalized by loss of two yards for each call, unless the player be removed from the game. Further provision is made against interference with the man snapping the ball back. The opponents must neither interfere in any way whatever with him, nor touch him nor the ball until it is actually put into play. The snapper-back is allowed to have his head, also the hand or foot used in snapping the ball, offside.

There must always be at least six men of the side in possession of the ball on the line of scrimmage, and if only six are on the line, one of those not on the line must have both feet outside the outside foot of the player on the end of the line.

Furthermore, no player of those ordinarily occupying the position of center, guard or tackle, that is, the five middle players of the line, may drop back from the line of scrimmage on the offense unless he goes back at least five yards, and another player takes his place on the line.

It is furthermore provided that there shall be no shifting of men to evade this rule, the intention being that the big men in the middle of the line shall not be dropped back for the purpose of carrying the ball or using their weights in the interference. The dropping of the single man five yards in this way is to enable the team to use a "kicker" if he happens to play on the line. Holding has been more specifically defined to include the following: Grasping an opponent with the hands or arms, placing the hands upon

an opponent to push him away from the play, circling in any degree any part of the opponent with the arm, and any use of the arms to lift an opponent in blocking. The only allowable use of the arm in blocking or obstructing an opponent is with the arms close to the body.

The most radical of all changes made, however, has been the introduction of the forward passing, the rule reading as follows:

"One forward pass shall be allowed to each scrimmage, provided such pass be made by a player who was behind the line of scrimmage when the ball was put in play, and provided the ball, after being past forward does not touch the ground before being touched by a player of either side."

The necessary distance to be gained in three downs has been doubled, that is, the side in possession of the ball must gain ten yards in three downs instead of five, as formerly. This is the most direct legislation against mass plays.

When the ball has been kicked by a player other than the snapper-back, any player on the kicking side shall be on-side as soon as the ball touches the ground. This is also a very radical change.

It is also provided that such a kicked ball striking the ground, thus putting the kicker's side on-side, may not be kicked further or kicked from its position on the ground or while bound out. This is in order to prevent what might be dangerous complications from men kicking at a rolling ball.

The rather indefinite expression of "charging" has been changed to "starting forward beyond the restraining line" in all cases thruout the rules.

The kicker in trying at goal by a place kick from a touchdown may touch or adjust the ball in the hands of the holder so long as the ball does not touch the ground.

The rule regarding the foul play has been amplified and specifically covers striking with the fist or elbow, kneeling, kicking, meeting with the knee by any player, or striking with locked hands by linemen when they are breaking thru.

Furthermore, a player on defense is forbidden to strike in the face with the heel or the hand an opponent who is carrying the ball.

These offenses are punishable not only by disqualification of the player, but also the loss by the offending team of half the distance to its own goal line.

Tripping and tackling the runner when clearly out of bounds, piling up on a player after the referee has declared the ball dead, hurdling and other acts of unnecessary roughness are punishable by a fifteen yard loss. Tackling below the knee is punishable by a loss of five yards. Unsportsmanlike conduct, abusive or insulting language to opponents or officials is punishable by suspension for the remainder of the game.

It is provided that a tackler who has fairly tackled a runner above the knee shall not be penalized if he slides below the knee after making the tackle.

All the officials are expected to penalize offenses enumerated under unnecessary roughness, unsportsmanlike conduct and disqualification.

On penalties that would carry the ball to or across the goal line, where formerly the distance has been halved, the ball will now be placed at the one yard line.

MISS E. BUCH HAS RESIGNED.

A. B. Oberlin Reappointed Examiner of Teachers.

FOOTBALL CAN NOW BE PLAYED

Board Suspends the Athletic

Resolutions of Last Year—Coal Bids to be Opened Next Friday—School Work Moving Along Nicely.

The regular meeting of the board of education was held Friday evening, all members being present except Mrs. Z. T. Shoemaker, who is out of the city. Miss Ella M. Buch, a teacher in the fourth grade at the Oak Park building, handed in her resignation. At the beginning of the school year she was promoted from the second grade to the fourth, but did not have a friendly feeling toward the fourth grade work. The resignation, which was accepted by the board, goes into effect at once. No teacher has been appointed yet to fill the vacancy, although several applications have been received.

A. B. Oberlin, principal of the East street school, was reappointed as city examiner of the teachers of Massillon.

The next question, in which all the

high school lads are deeply interested, was that of athletic privileges. Superintendent C. L. Cronenbaugh brot the matter up and it was finally decided that the resolution of November 7, 1905, concerning foot ball, base ball and track privileges be suspended just as long as the rules of the high school faculty are obeyed. Every member of the foot ball team which is now being organized at the high school must have a written permit from their parents saying that they can play the game if they care to and that no responsibilities will be laid on the faculty should any serious accidents occur. Of course it will be understood that the resolution was not rescinded, only suspended, and that the first time the team does not agree with the faculty the resolution will be again put in force and kept in force hereafter. This is one of the high school boys' greatest sports, and as many of the pupils had approached Superintendent Cronenbaugh on the subject and promised to live up to the school rules, he asked the board to revoke the resolution, as he was in favor of it until the boys decided they would rather play foot ball instead of studying, as they did last year.

The problem concerning the distribution of books, which many people, as well as several members of the board, thought would be a great inconvenience to the teacher to handle all the books and do the collecting for them, was found out to be a more profitable way than the former methods used. The books were all distributed to each school building, each teacher getting enough books with which to supply the scholars in her room. Most of the teachers completed this task in the morning of the first school day and by noon they were ready for business. Formerly, when school opened in the fall it would sometimes be two, three and four weeks before all the pupils would have their books, and as a result they would be behind with their work.

With the new method every pupil gets his or her books the first day and all begin work together. The pupils will not be given a day off this fall to attend the Stark county fair at Canton, Friday, September 23, will be children's day at the fair, but as only a few pupils care to go, it was deemed advisable by the board not to close school on that date. The coal bids will be opened next Friday evening. After the general routine business was transacted and the bills ordered paid, the board adjourned, to meet next Friday evening.

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M'CULLOUGH IS A CANDIDATE.

Signed the Books Just Before the Closing Hour.

REPRESENTS STARK COUNTY.

Outing Held at Meyer's Lake

Today by Pennsylvania Employees at Crestline and Mansfield—Colored Man Wanted on a Charge of Murder.

Canton, Sept. 15.—Just before the books closed for those who desired to be placed upon the ticket for the nomination of congressman from the Eighteenth district, to be voted for at the Republican primaries, Roscoe McCullough, the Republican county chairman, signed his castor into the political arena and will take a chance for the plum. At the present time the young man is the assistant county prosecutor.

The Pennsylvania railroad employees of Crestline and Mansfield are picnicking today at Meyer's lake. They arrived in Canton at 9:30 and were taken to the resort in special cars that were in waiting. There were nearly 1,100 on the train, which was composed of thirteen coaches, every one of them well filled. This is in all probability the last big picnic of the season.

Detective Reed, of Pittsburg, came to Canton Friday for the purpose of capturing Edward Wright, a colored man, wanted for killing Policeman Patton, of Coraopolis, Pa., last December. It is said that there is quite a reward offered for the man, and it is believed that he is somewhere in this locality. It is said that the Canton police department found a man who is willing to deliver Wright.

Young ladies should be most particular about their looks. Don't attire yourself carelessly; be faultlessly dressed, and Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do the rest. Tea or Tablets, 25 cents. The Baitly Company.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

Fool languid, weak, run down? Head-ache? Stomach "off"?—Just a plain case of lazy liver. Burdock Blood Bitters tones liver and stomach, promotes digestion, purifies the blood.

The Massillon Independent.

PUBLISHED BY
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
37 North Erie St., - - - MASSILLON, O.

Weekly Founded in 1862.
Daily Founded in 1897.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1899.

Entered as second class matter June 26, 1896 at the
Massillon Postoffice under the act of Congress of March
3, 1879.

Telephone Calls:
Editorial Rooms Both Phones No. 26
Business Office Both Phones No. 26

THE INDEPENDENT is on sale at the following
news stands: Deacy's Book Store, Markey's
News Depot, Zimmerman's Cigar Store, Lewis
Candy and Tobacco Stand.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1906

The news from Maine has been just about what was generally expected. Local differences in regard to prohibition kept down the Republican plurality in the state and the Republican congressmen were all re-elected. General interest was felt only in regard to the campaign against Congressman Littlefield, by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Littlefield is a man of very exceptional ability and was re-elected in spite of the unusual methods adopted by the labor leader to encompass his defeat. It is not probable that the rank and file of Mr. Gompers' organization approve his methods any more than any reasonable American expects to approve every official act performed by the ordinary congressman. We want strong and broad minded men in congress, independent enough to live up to their honest convictions, and the people of his country can never rejoice when a promising career is blasted merely because some such man has been unable to gratify the passing whim of a man or set of men at the head of some powerful combination. Mr. Gompers is doing a good deal to promote the class idea in this country and it is a great pity that his inclinations lie that way.

WHY NOT HANG THE FRANCHISE HOLDERS?

There is something in the career of Mr. Bryan since his return to this country which reminds one very strongly of Captain Hobson, who, upon his return from Cuba as a popular idol, proceeded to destroy himself as such with all convenient rapidity. Mr. Bryan, quite ignoring such small matters as the telegraph and express companies, jumped at once into his scheme of government ownership of the railroads and he now follows that by an unreasonable clamor against high officials in franchise-holding corporations as a class. The particular sinner exciting the wrath of the Peerless One is the Democratic committeeman, Sullivan, out in Illinois. This is what the great commoner has to say upon this burning subject:

"What is my objection to Sullivan? He is a high official in a franchise-holding corporation which is constantly seeking favors at the hands of the government. He is familiar with all the methods employed by such corporations to gain from the local state governments special favors and privileges. I hold that no man who is officially connected with a corporation seeking privileges ought to act as a member of a political organization because he cannot represent his corporation and the people at the same time. I am opposed to allowing a man situated as he is to use the public treasury to pay the debts he owes to those who help his corporation take advantage of the public, and therefore I insist that the fight should be commenced today to prevent his re-election to the national committee. What I say of him I say of all aspirants for positions in the party organization in other states."

Why not hang the high officials in franchise-holding corporations at once and be done with it? Why permit the wretched creatures to breathe? Why should there be any franchises anyway? Why not begin with the immediate execution of Tom Johnson and the Hon. John C. Welby, who in days gone by committed the unpardonable sin of seeking favors at the hands of our own town council?

Yet it is remotely possible that Mr. Welby, for whom The Independent persists in retaining a friendly feeling in spite of his associations with franchise-holding corporations, may desire to live. It is remotely possible that even Tom Johnson can conceive of a man who is officially connected with a corporation in whose veins there is red blood and who might be animated by the desire to give every man a square deal. In his calmer moments Mr. Bryan might reflect upon what this country would be if there had never been any high officials, franchisees or corporations.

Perhaps Mr. Bryan in his college days read the fable about the stomach and the rebelling members of the body, but probably he did not and even if he had that would not prevent the unhappy Sullivan from being what he probably is, and for whom we have no words of defense.

DOES NOT WANT GOOD ROADS.

To the Editor of The Independent:
You are encouraging the people of

this state to embark upon a costly experiment in the way of building expensive macadamized roads which I do not want, and as a driver do not need. The very finest road in the world in ordinary dry weather is the plain dirt road which we have in Stark county, and when the weather is bad nobody cares to drive anyway. We have street cars connecting the different points of importance and can use them when we have to. Time was when I could drive all over Massillon, and Canton, too, with great pleasure to myself and without ruining my horses' feet. Now we have brick pavements, which every lover of horse flesh ought to shun, and in most places where there are car tracks these paved streets look more or less like stone quarries. Let us keep down our taxes and save our money.

TROTTER HORSES' FRIEND.
We might wither and confound this correspondent if we wanted to, but life is too real and earnest to justify any such expenditure of intellectual ammunition. Yet our correspondent probably expresses the popular view of the subject. Were it otherwise, how could it be possible that at this late date and in this enlightened period the glorious dirt road so enthusiastically described by The Trotting Horse's Friend, continues to be the only road of which we have practical knowledge?

DROWNED IN THE MAUMEE RIVER.

Section Men on Hand Car Go Through Open Draw.

WERE EMPLOYED BY W. & L. E.

Supposed to Have Stolen the Car at Williston or Trowbridge - Four Bodies Have Been Recovered from the River and Search Continues.

Toledo, Sept. 15.—(By Associated Press.)—Six bodies have been recovered and at least four more are being searched for in the Maumee river, as a result of the accident last night, when a hand car plunged through the open draw on the Maumee bridge. The men were track hands on the Wheeling & Lake Erie road.

Toledo, Sept. 15.—Ten or twelve men, presumably laborers on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad, rode off the open draw of the Wheeling bridge on a hand car Friday evening at 6 o'clock and all are believed to be drowned. The river has been dragged and the banks on both sides searched, but so far not a trace of any of the occupants of the handcar has been found.

Owing to the fact that no one at this end of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad knows where the men really came from, or where they were employed, their identity is difficult to establish. It is thought they were working at Williston or Trowbridge, and an effort is being made to see if all the men in those gangs can be accounted for.

The first seen of the car and its load of human freight was when they left the tracks in East Toledo at 6:30 to allow a passenger train to pass them. Just as the men, whose number is variously estimated from seven to twelve, put the handcar back on the track the yardmaster, who had received no notice of the car being on the track, started toward them to order them off. The men hurriedly jumped on the car and, heedless of the commands of the yardmaster, sped on towards the bridge. As they passed the freight office the operator, F. J. Sherer, yelled to them to get off the track and to watch for the open draw, but the men never slackened their speed. Although there was a light set against them on the bridge, the men operating the car evidently failed to understand its significance for they went right on over it and into the deep channel.

GENERAL STRIKE ORDERED.

Sixteen Thousand Men on the Wabash System Involved.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—(By Associated Press.)—A general strike of all shop employees on the Wabash railroad system has been ordered, to take effect next Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The order affects sixteen thousand skilled mechanics, including machinists, boilermakers and blacksmiths. The demands of the men include a graded scale of wages running from thirty-three to thirty-five cents an hour.

The beauty bee is a money maker. It "honey's" up one's thoughts; it sweetens one's life; it's nectar on one's words, and drops, sip by sip, into one's heart when Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is used. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baltzy Company.

BIG CONTRACT AWAITS BIDDERS

17,000 Tons of Coal are Used at the Hospital Annually.

TRUSTEES MEET ON THURSDAY.

George D. Copeland, of Marion Has Been Reappointed Member of the Board of Trustees for Another Five Years.

The question as to who shall furnish the coal at the Massillon state hospital for the coming year will be decided by the trustees in a few days. They are expected to be in Massillon next Thursday for the regular monthly meeting. According to advertisements issued at their last meeting, bids will be received for furnishing coal at that time and it is expected the board will award the contract. As yet no bids have been received. The fuel question is a large one at the hospital. Last year about 17,000 tons were used. This was secured thru a local retail coal dealer, who received the contract by competitive bidding. Fully as much coal will be needed this year as last. Although there have been no new buildings erected on the grounds this year, some minor changes have been made in a small way. The coal is taken to the hospital over a switch running from the Cleveland division of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. It has been in use somewhat more than a year, and the amount saved by its use in taking coal to the grounds is considerable. Before the road was built the fuel was hauled in wagons from Massillon.

Governor Harris has reappointed George D. Copeland, of Marion, to be a trustee of the Massillon state hospital for another term of five years. Mr. Copeland's term had just expired. Governor Harris made known his decision on Friday. Mr. Copeland has just completed a trusteeship of ten years, being one of the oldest board members still on duty. The board of trustees now consists of S. J. McMahon, of Cambridge; Dr. J. E. Russell, of Mt. Vernon; J. B. Zerbe, of Cleveland; John S. Ellen, of Willoughby, and Mr. Copeland. Mr. McMahon is president. There are no more vacancies to be filled by appointment at present on the board, although a vacancy will occur next year. Mr. Copeland's appointment cannot be confirmed by the state Senate this year, and in this respect his appointment is similar to that of another board member. No serious trouble, is, however, expected to arise from this fact. When the general assembly next meets there will be hundreds of appointments to be confirmed by the Senate, which will have been made by Governor Harris during the interim between two sessions.

The patients played the physicians a game of base ball on the hospital grounds Friday afternoon in place of a game scheduled between the Akron Eclipse team and the Hospital team. The patients won by a score of 12 to 1 and there was merriment from start to finish. This game gave the greatest enjoyment of the season's outdoor sports.

Arrangements are being completed for the class of trained nurses, which will begin its year's study in a short time. The exact date of the first lecture has not been announced.

INSURING BANK DEPOSITS.

Plan to Make Banks Absolutely Safe.

There is probably no subject before the American people today of more interest to the public than the question of how to make the banks an absolutely safe place to deposit money, and I think it is the duty of newspapers to take up and discuss this question until a better system is adopted.

I can see no better way than to compel all banks to insure their depositors in full by paying a percentage of their average deposits each year into an insurance fund in the hands of the controller of the currency for the national banks, and in the hands of the state banking commissioner for the state and private banks.

Then when a bank fails the bank examiner should go there immediately and pay all depositors in full, take over the assets and collect the same, putting the proceeds back into the insurance fund, until he has collected as much as he paid out to the depositors, when he will turn over the balance of the assets to the owners of the bank.

This would not be a hardship to any bank, and the depositors are entitled to absolute protection.

Mary had a little lad
Whose face was fair to see,
Because each night he had a drink
Of Rocky Mountain Tea.
The Baltzy Company.

It will also be a protection to the banks, and it will insure them against a run, and it also insures their funds which they have in the hands of other banks.

It would also be of vast benefit to the business of the country when we have had times again, as each bank would not then be compelled to call in every possible loan and refuse to make new loans, thereby crippling the manufacturing business, and in fact all business, as it did during the years of 1904 and 1905, in order to protect itself and leave this money piled up in the vaults until the country finally pulled thru without it.—Minneapolis Journal.

STATE OWNERSHIP THE MAIN ISSUE.

Bryan the Dictator of the Democratic Party.

REJECTED LEADERS' ADVICE.

Only Way for Democrats to Get Rid of Bryan's Present "Paramount Issue" is to Kill it at the Coming Election.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Paradoxical as it may seem, the only way for a Democrat to serve his party this fall is by voting the Republican ticket.

With few exceptions, the Democrats of the United States are as strongly opposed to Mr. Bryan's scheme of government ownership and operation of railroads as are the Republicans. The fact remains, however, that the Nebraska orator, supported by the endorsement of Democratic conventions all over the country, is the accepted candidate of his party for the presidency in 1908, and as such is entitled to speak with authority for his party. It is being claimed by Mr. Bryan's supporters and apologists that he will not undertake to force the government ownership issue on his party in the next campaign and that he will accept the nomination on any platform that may be framed by the Democratic convention. These men fail to remember that Mr. Bryan has been a party dictator ever since he forced himself into the leadership of his party in 1896. They fail to realize that he has not waited for 1908, but, in opposition to the advice of the prominent Democrats who met him on his return from his tour of the world and who pleaded with him not to put forward his government ownership views, he did so and made them the only issue in the present campaign.

As a result of his dictatorial spirit and his unwillingness to yield his judgment on any point to his party associates, he has put the Democratic party in such a position that every vote for a Democratic candidate this fall will be construed as a vote of endorsement for him and his new paramount issue.

Those who have followed the career of Mr. Bryan know that if the Democrats should win in the congressional election this fall, or if they should reduce the Republican majority in the House of Representatives materially, Mr. Bryan would claim the result as an endorsement of his government ownership ideas. After that compromise with him would be impossible. He would persist in his determination to secure the nomination and dictate the platform with a persistency that would make impossible any outcome except abject surrender to him or a split in the Democratic party more disastrous than that in the campaign of 1896.

There is only one way in which the Democrats can get rid of the government ownership issue and that is by killing it in the present campaign. An overwhelming vote for the Republican congressional candidates this year would squelch government ownership as an issue between the leading political parties once for all, and if Mr. Bryan should persist in advocating it he would have to renounce Democracy and take his place where he has always belonged—with the Populists and Socialists.

On the other hand, a vote for Republican candidates this fall is a vote of endorsement of the policy of stringent regulation of railroads put into effect by President Roosevelt and a Republican congress. Mr. Bryan would have the country believe that a policy of regulation must fail and the only way to control the railroads is by saddling the taxpayers with the enormous expense involved in their purchase and in their operation by the government. If he and his party should triumph, efforts to make regulation effective would cease and if the present laws should be developed no efforts would be made to correct them. The only way to secure a fair trial of the laws that have been enacted and to assure any further regulative legislation that may be found to be necessary is by endorsement of President Roosevelt at the polls and the election of a Republican congress.

Women as Well as Men Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Trouble.

Kidney trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheerfulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or diseased.

Kidney trouble has become so prevalent that it is not uncommon for a child to be born afflicted with weak kidneys. If the child urinates too often, if the urine scalds the flesh, or if, when the child reaches an age when it should be able to control the passage, it is yet afflicted with bed-wetting, depend upon it, the cause of the difficulty is kidney trouble, and the first step should be towards the treatment of these important organs. This unpleasant trouble is due to a diseased condition of the kidneys and bladder and not to a habit as most people suppose.

Women as well as men are made miserable with kidney and bladder trouble, and both need the same great remedy. The mild and the immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It is sold by druggists, in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a Home of Swamp-Root, pamphlet telling all about Swamp-Root, including many of the thousands of testimonials received from sufferers cured. In writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure and mention this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)
The following is the paying price for Massillon, Saturday, September 15, '06.

Corn, per bushel	18-22
Eggs, per dozen	20
Old Chickens, dressed per lb.	13
Spring Chickens, dressed per lb.	16
Spring Chickens, live, per lb.	11
Poultry, per bushel	40
Apples per bushel	40

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:
Wheat, per bushel..... 65
Hay, loose, per ton..... \$9 to \$11
Hay, baled, per ton..... \$9 to \$11
New Oats..... 32-35
Corn, per bushel..... 60

MARINES TRANSFERRED.

Hurry Order Received at Portsmouth Navy Yard.
Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 15.—(By Associated Press.)—A detachment of sixty-six marines, under command of Captain Charles F. Hatch, left the Portsmouth navy yard under a hurry order today, on their way to Norfolk, Va.

DOWNWARD COURSE.

Fast Being Realized by Massillon People.

A little backache at first. Daily increasing till the back is lame and weak. Urinary disorders quickly follow: Diabetes and finally Bright's disease. This is the downward course of kidney ills.

Don't take this course. Follow the advice of a Massillon citizen.
H. J. Neher, miller, of 155 E. Tremont street, Massillon, says: "I cannot speak too highly of Doan's Kidney Pills. I was in pretty bad shape for a long time and seemed to be getting worse all the time. The heavy lifting necessary in my work aggravated the complaint and often times I could hardly get out of bed in the morning, my back was so lame and sore. I commenced using Doan's Kidney Pills and they helped me from the first. The pains across my back were relieved and the action of the kidney secretions became natural and regular. My father, who lives in Canton, uses them whenever indications of kidney trouble are noticed and he thinks there is nothing like them. My wife also gave them to one of our children and they proved most effective."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-McIlburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES
Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Your Summer Vacation
can be pleasantly spent at Waukesha, Waupaca, Fifield, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Superior, Duluth, or at one of the other hundred resorts reached via Wisconsin Central Railway. Write for beautifully illustrated Summer Book, which tells you how, when and where to go, and how much it will cost. Free on application to Jas. C. Pond, P. O. Milwaukee Central R'y., Milwaukee, Wis. Yours truly, Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger Agent.

Trains "De Luxe," B. & O., C. L. & W. Division trains 16 and 17, C. L. & W. wide vestibule, high back seat ladies coach and smoker. Porter in attendance. No extra charge.

"I suffered habitually from constipation. Doan's Regulants relieved and strengthened the bowels, so that they have been regular ever since."—A. E. Davis, grocer, Sulphur Springs, Tex.

B. & O. WASHINGTON AND EAST CHICAGO AND WEST.
Excellent service, lowest rates. Consult agents.

B. & O. CHEAP SUNDAY EXCURSIONS
To Bridgeport, (Wheeling) Uhrichsville, Massillon, Cleveland and Lorain. Take an outing and visit these cities.

Low Rates California
single and round trip via Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Consult our agents before purchasing tickets.

Wanted!

Old or new, baled or bulk. Always in the market at all times. Write me. Call me by phone No. 60. Also custom baling done.

CHAS. D. HORST,
Navarre, O.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its youthful color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

Leather Post Cards.

Having just received about 500 of the best subjects from five of the largest houses in the country we are prepared to show the largest assortment of the most perfect lot of plainly burnt and colored Leather Post Cards that can be bought.

BAHNEY'S, - - 20 E. Main St.

INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS.

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate bulletins and kindred announcements are more certain to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be in not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Three publications of not more than four lines, 25 cents.

WANTED

CHAMBERMAID at once at the Hotel Conrad.

GIRL—Experienced girl for general housework. Inquire 105 Park street.

MEN—\$9.00 monthly made passing bills, tracking signs, etc. Life business. No canvassing. Continental Distributing Service, Chicago, Ill.

TO BUY a second-hand Davenport bed or bed lounge; must be in good order. Inquire of Dr. H. S. Carrington, 25 S. Hill street.

FOR RENT

EIGHT room house at 133 E. Oak street, city and city water, hot and cold, good furnace and gas. Inquire at F. H. Hess coal office, 22 Canal street.

FIVE roomed flat in Saller Terrace, all modern conveniences. Inquire G. J. Saller, Saller Hotel.

SIX rooms in flat at 273 South Erie St. Apply at the premises.

FOUR room house on North Canal street. Inquire of Albert Leggett, Cor. Walnut St. and Jarvis Ave.

OFFICE BUILDING—First class office room. Inquire of Thomas Bird at James R. Dunn's office, opera block.

OFFICE ROOMS—Two office rooms in new Independent Bldg. Inquire at office rooms.

SEVEN roomed house on corner of Wellman and High streets, with bath, city and system water, hot and cold, good furnace, gas. Inquire at Whitman's Clothing store.

THREE room house on Raspberry street, clean and well water. Inquire of John Shearer, expressman.

TWO furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Inquire at 71 W. Tremont street.

LOST

A PRON—a white lace trimmed apron on Main or East street. Finder leave at Independent Co. office.

For Sale or Rent.

HOUSE, 221 E. South street. With furnace, gas, bath, city and system water; everything in good condition. Inquire at Whitman's store.

FOR SALE

HOUSE—About eight cords of wood sawed, for cooking or furnace use; also good two horse wagon. Address "M. R. F. D. No. 4, Massillon."

STRAYED.

HORSE—Bay horse with white hind legs and white forehead; name cut off; strayed Tuesday night. Finder return to Joe Welshbaugh, 6 Canal St.

Try our "Want" columns.

Pennsylvania Lines

Excursions to
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Sept. 16, 17, 18—Regimental Reunion.
Oct. 15, 16, 17—Society Army of Cumberland.

Home-seekers' Excursions
In September, October
Northwest, West, Southwest, South.

Colorado Springs
Sept. 18, 19, 20—Pike's Peak Centennial

Pittsburgh Exposition
Every Thursday Sept. 6 to Oct. 13

Los Angeles—San Francisco
Sept. 2 to 13—Nat'l Baptist Convention
If interested ask F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Massillon, O.

57th ANNUAL Stark County Fair.

CANTON, O.

Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28, '06

Night Fair, Sept. 26 and 27.

Every Day a Big Day, 2 Big Nights

\$5,000 in Premiums.

UNEXCELLED EXHIBITS. GREAT RACES. GOOD MUSIC

Attractions to Please Everybody

Children's Day, Friday, Sept. 28.

Don't Miss Your Home Fair

J. J. SNYDER, President,

J. H. LEHMAN, Secretary.

APPLICATION FOR PARDON

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of Ohio State Board of Pardons an application will be made for the pardon of William Henderson, convicted at the January term, 1900, of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, of the crime of second degree murder and sentenced to imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary for the period of life.

(Signed) WILLIAM HENDERSON.

DUFF'S COLLEGE
A High Grade Commercial and Short-hand Training School, qualifying young men and women for the positions of trust and responsibility demanded in the great financial and manufacturing centers. Positions secured for graduates. Write for Circulars. Pittsburg, Pa.

Bear in mind that the Want Columns are a good investment.

Leather Post Cards.

Having just received about 500 of the best subjects from five of the largest houses in the country we are prepared to show the largest assortment of the most perfect lot of plainly burnt and colored Leather Post Cards that can be bought.

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SIX rooms in flat at 273 South Erie St. Apply at the premises.

FOUR room house on North Canal street.

WHY BRITONS WIN OUR GIRLS

Because Englishmen Are More Devoted, Says Harmsworth.

AMERICAN MEN ALL TOO BUSY

Noted English Editor Declares They "Rush" Their Courtships and Neglect Real Devotion—Tells His Reasons Why Englishmen Make the Better Husbands.

The reason why so many American girls choose English husbands is that the Englishman is more devoted and knows how to treat her better than does the American, was the explanation recently given at the Hotel St. Regis, in New York, by Alfred Harmsworth, Lord Northcliffe, who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, says the New York American.

"The most interesting thing about America is her women—at least that is what Englishmen think, and we ought to know, for we have in London the very flower of American womanhood—women of your country who have married our men and who never come over to this side unless it may be to make 'mamma' a brief visit or to see how the States have grown," said the great English editor.

"The American girl likes our men better than she does the American. It's because he knows better how to treat her.

"I have studied the American girl, not a little bit, and it is after much careful observation that I have come to the conclusion that our men make better husbands for the American girl than your own men. The American woman likes him better. What the American woman likes—what any woman likes—is to be adored—to be made much of—to be worshipped, in truth—and that is where the Englishman has the advantage over the American. He adores, worships, lavishes his affection on his wife.

"The American calls us a stupid lot. He loves to tell the American girl those stories, referring to the slow going ways of the average Englishman. The Englishman may be stupid—I don't think so—but if he is his stupidity is of a sort that appeals to the American girl so much that she marries him. Let the American man deny that! I can prove what I say by statistics—actual figures.

"Why, do you know, it has got to be so that when an American girl marries an American the public is truly grateful. The newspapers devote columns to the event. They speak of her common sense and of her—I was about to say her love, but I will modify that—of her fine love of home and things of the sort. That in itself proves my statement. The American girl who through choice and of her own volition marries the American is so singularly rare that she needs be publicly commended for her noble act!"

"You say these conditions exist, Lord Northcliffe. Why is it so?" was asked. "For many reasons. I have told you one—that the Englishman worships his wife. Then while the American is busy making money for his wife the Englishman is busy making love to his. In the last analysis a woman prefers a man who makes love to the one who can make money. The American woman is indeed fortunate. She has the advantage of having fathers who make money, and she marries the Englishman who makes love to her.

"Your men, I take it, are too much in a hurry in their love affairs. They 'rush' a girl. That word is strictly American in the sense I have just used it and very apropos of the methods your men pursue. The Englishman never rushes in anything, particularly not in matters that affect his heart. A woman is flattered by the time he takes in his love-making. To the American girl used to the other sort of man it is refreshing and has in it a subtle flattery, I dare say, that eventually wins her over. Your men 'rush' the poor creature to death, and all sentiment goes a-glimmering.

"American men may make fairly good lovers before marriage; they may shower their fiancées with American beauties, they may stuff sweets down their pretty throats, they may provide all sorts of entertainment, but it is so palpably lavished upon the girl that she becomes surfeited with the purely material demonstrations of the man's affection.

"He forgets to tell her that he loves her; in his businesslike way he recalls the day when he honored her with the avowal of his affection and he looks with pride upon the four carat solitaire or the band of brilliants which gleam upon her third right hand finger, and like that famous 'ad' he thinks 'not ced'.

"But with us it is different. A man is more devoted after he is married than before, and while he does not buy roses by the ton, he does not forget the bunch of violets or the roadside buttercup, it might be, of which he has heard his wife express herself as fond on some happy occasion in the past—an occasion of which she may have forgotten until reminded of it through the thoughtfulness and sentiment of her husband.

"Those are some of the reasons why our men make American women better husbands. Your women are filled with sentiment; they must have flattery, must have affection, and when the American gets to taking too much for granted the 'stupid' Englishman comes in and flies off with the Yankee bride."

When asked if they had any paper trust in England, he replied: "We don't have any trust at all. No trusts. John Bull is so stupid that he won't have any trusts. Say that. Say those very words."

HINTS FOR FARMERS

A Cause of Poor Separation.

From experiments in Sweden to determine the cause of the unsatisfactory results occasionally noted in the separation of milk it has been shown that when the milk has been strongly agitated, as in certain methods of pasteurization, before separation a lower percentage of cream is obtained, says American Cultivator. In the skim milk when separated under good conditions the percentage of fat should not exceed 1 per cent. If the milk has been previously agitated this amount may run up to 5 per cent. The explanation is that during the agitation some of the large fat globules are broken up into smaller sizes, although some may increase their volume. Very minute globules are separated with difficulty. The smaller they are the more effect has the stickiness of the milk upon them. The same difficulty is also noticed when dealing with the milk of cows that have been long in milk, the fat globules of their milk being much smaller than when newly calved. The conclusion drawn from the experiments is that milk intended for butter-making should not be subjected to any violent agitation previous to passing it through the separator.

Preventing Tomato Rot.

Replying to an inquiry as to tomato rot, Professor Gulley of Connecticut says in American Agriculturist that the disease attacks the fruit from half grown till nearly ripe. Usually it is bad on the very early kinds, as the conditions are best at that season of growth—that is, hot combined with damp weather. The remedies are mostly preventive. First, get the vines up off the ground, where they can get plenty of dry air. This alone will often do much to control the trouble. Several sprayings at intervals of ten days about midsummer with Bordeaux of usual strength will keep the vines free from blight and strong to resist this disease. There is also some evidence that it helps to prevent rot.

The Summer Calves.

Under circumstances which ordinarily prevail the summer calf fares less well than the one born in late fall or winter, writes a correspondent of National Stockman. The winter calf has hay, grain and his regular ration of milk. Too often the hot weather calf has scanty pasturage and milk alone. For the first month or two milk itself is sufficient, but after that time something more is needed. If grass is abundant and the milk will develop the animal fairly well, but it would be better to add some wheat bran or ground oats to the ration, beginning with a small handful and increasing the quantity as growth seems to indicate.

Put Brains Into Farming.

Make farming a business. Put brains and money into its management, with the expectation that it will return a profit. To run a farm in a half-hearted way, being afraid to make improvements or apply fertilizing material in sufficient quantities for fear it will not pay, is a sure way of having one's fears realized, while if the effort is made to build up the farm by making it better year by year it is pretty sure to be a success.

Corn Cultivation.

Opinions are strongly formed as to the proper number of plowings a corn crop should receive, writes an Ohio farmer in National Stockman. It may be wise to say that corn should be plowed as often as it needs it and never laid by. After the corn becomes too tall to be worked with the double cultivators it will be found profitable wherever possible to stir the surface with a one horse cultivator. Cultivation is corn.

Gluten For Dairy Cows.

The experience of best feeders shows that the most economical method of using gluten is to feed it with bran or cornmeal at the rate of from three to five pounds daily. A good ration for the dairy cow would be gluten meal, three pounds, cornmeal two pounds, bran two pounds, which would be fed with about thirty pounds of roughage, preferably two-thirds silage.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

The Best Calf Food.

Separated milk as a food for calves when fed direct from the machine makes a model milk food. Careful experiments show that practically as good calves can be raised on separated milk direct from the machine as can be raised on whole milk, provided the butter fat lost in the removal of the cream is replaced by linseed meal, cornmeal or flour or molasses.—American Cultivator.

Profit In Hens.

There is a profit in every flock of hens except for the lazy man, and such a man never would make success at anything worth mentioning. Do not consider poultry on the farm as a side issue in the business, but consider it as an important part of the farm. It takes but a small capital and gives the greatest per cent of profit.

Handling Ducks.

Never try to catch the ducks by the legs. Pick them up by the head or neck. Do not choke them, but carry them carefully. In this way you will not injure them. Dry line is more of an injury than a benefit to water fowls. Ducks especially dislike it and cease to thrive if it is cast about their living quarters to any extent.—Feather.

Take Care of Manure.

Thousands of tons of fertilizer are wasted annually by trying to grow new barns from manure thrown against barns built in the ordinary way. Take care of manure. It is valuable.—American Agriculturist.

GARDENS UNDER EARTH

Indiana Man to Raise Tropical Plants In Unused Mine.

WILL CULTIVATE FIFTEEN ACRES

Colonel Posey of Evansville Intends to Illuminate the Various Chambers and Passageways of His Mine With Acetylene Gas—Many Tons of Rich Soil to Be Imported Into the Mine.

Frank B. Posey, surveyor of the port of Evansville, Ind., and a Republican leader of prominence, is about to undertake in Spencer county a remarkable experiment, says the Indianapolis Star. He proposes to plant gardens under the earth's surface and to raise the fruits and flowers of the tropics. The hanging gardens of Babylon ranked as one of the early wonders of the world, but the people in Evansville say they will not be in it with the underground gardens of Spencer county.

A few years ago Colonel Posey, who formerly represented the First district in congress, bought 200 acres of land on Pigeon creek, lying partly in Spencer and partly in Warrick counties. On the place is a coal mine that was abandoned seventeen years ago. Recently Colonel Posey caused the shaft to be reopened, and to his surprise he found that, unlike nearly all abandoned mines, the interior chambers were intact.

Colonel Posey organized an exploring party and investigated all of the ramifications of the abandoned mine. He found it covers an area of fifteen acres, subdivided into chambers 200 feet long and of varying width. These chambers are about 100 feet below the surface of the earth.

It at once occurred to Colonel Posey, who defights in experiments, that here was an opportunity to test the feasibility of underground gardening. He was satisfied that if he could raise fifteen acres of garden truck 100 feet below the earth's surface he would perform an achievement that would arrest the attention of scientific circles all over the world and at the same time prove immensely profitable. He learned by taking temperatures that the interior of the mine remains constantly at 55 degrees, the even temperature of the earth. This temperature is unvarying winter and summer and is the temperature most conducive to the growth of plant life. Furthermore, the air is saturated with carbonic gas, upon which plants thrive.

In order to grow, however, plants require light, and how to light his underground gardens has been a problem that was difficult to solve, but Colonel Posey is convinced that he has at last found the solution. He will illuminate the various chambers and passageways with acetylene gas, which furnishes a very brilliant light and is inexpensive.

"I had heard," said Colonel Posey, "that some experiments conducted at Cornell university proved conclusively that sunlight is not necessary to the growth of plants and that acetylene gas furnishes a very good substitute. I wrote to Gifford Pinchot, chief of the United States bureau of forestry, for information on the subject, and I have received his reply. He says that he participated in the experiments at Cornell and that while they could not be called completely successful, they showed that plants can be made to grow and mature by the aid of acetylene gas. The cost of generating this light is nominal. Ten cents will pay for the illumination of a room or chamber 200 feet long and fifty feet wide for twenty-four hours. It has been proved time and again that electricity is a good substitute for sunlight in raising plants, but it is entirely too expensive for ordinary use."

Colonel Posey expects to spend a good many thousands of dollars in preparing his underground gardens for cultivation. He will import into the mine hundreds of tons of rich soil and shape it into beds, such as are found in greenhouses. He recently planted a crop of mushrooms and expects to have mushrooms for market by Thanksgiving. His intention is to raise large quantities of lettuce and celery for the winter markets, and he will devote much attention to the cultivation of figs and oranges. He also expects to grow roses on an extensive scale.

Colonel Posey's farm is near the Ohio river, and an electric line has been surveyed within a distance of half a city block from it, so that he anticipates no difficulty in marketing the produce of his underground gardens.

An Enterprising Italian.

The Italians of New York are an enterprising lot, but sometimes enterprise goes too far. There is a son of Italy who does business on Park place who will soon have enough money to return to the "boot peninsula" and buy a vineyard, unless some husky American puts him out of business because of his audacity, says the New York correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch. The Italian presses trousers as a means of a livelihood. He stands near the foot of the steps leading to the Park place "L" station and drags men into his little shop, where they wait until their trousers are pressed. "Looka, looka, mistair!" is the salute of the Italian as ne points to the big knuckles at the knees of men rushing to their offices. "Coma inside ana pressa da pants ana maka da vara mucha lika da new for a dime. Pants looka vara mucha da bad. I have a da goosh' and it taka da minute." The Italian really presses a pair of trousers in a few minutes. The customers go behind a screen and read the newspapers while he is at work.

CARE OF JEWELS.

How to Keep Them in Good Condition and Safety.

Many American women possess the value of a king's ransom locked within their jewel cases. The possession of such priceless articles is a constant source of worry unless the proper precautions are taken to insure their safe keeping, says the New York Journal. To enjoy any peace the owner of valuable jewelry must:

First—Send it to the jeweler every six months.

Second—Keep the most valuable things in the bank.

Third—Have a routine for removing and putting away jewels.

Fourth—Have a distinct receptacle for each ornament, so that an empty space tells at once it is missing.

Fifth—Insure all valuables against theft.

Sixth—If a loss is discovered and an advertisement printed offer a sufficient reward.

It is not only thieves one has to guard against for the protection of his jewels, but the valuables themselves require constant attention. Large and heavy stones must be looked at frequently by a jeweler or the setting becomes loosened and the stone falls out and is lost.

Turquoise must never be allowed to touch soap or grease, though orientals sometimes say it improves them to lie for an hour or so in clear, clean, cold water. Pearls need wearing, and to improve the condition of their skin nothing is better than to place them in a tumbler of sea water and put the tumbler in the sun. People suffering from certain diseases must never wear pearls. They have been known when set in a ring to perish down to their settings. Those taking certain drugs must lay their pearls aside for the time or they will discolor.

When arriving at a hotel the best thing to do is to give all jewels, money and valuables at once into the keeping of the manager. If jewels are properly cared for they should be thoroughly examined by an expert every six months to make sure that the setting, the pins and the fastenings are in good order.

It is a dangerous place to pack valuables in a small hand bag unless that bag is fastened to the wrist or waist, for nothing is easier than to forget a little bag when hurrying to catch a train.

When removing a wrap it is advisable to take notice that brooches are not unclasped. Valuable jewels are often unfastened by the contact of an outer garment.

How to Prepare Dried Fruit.

If you will consider that dried fruit is fresh fruit with the water dried out of it and more or less dirt gathered upon its surface, two things will occur to you to do to make it become something like fresh fruit, says the New York World. First wash it thoroughly, using if necessary several changes of water, but be sure to get the fruit clean. Then put it to soak in clean water, completely covering the fruit with an inch of water above it. Soak at least twelve hours, and if the fruit does not plump out very full keep it in until it will swell no more. Don't change the water in soaking and cook in the water the fruit was soaked in. Boil gently for twenty minutes, then set on back of the stove to simmer until the fruit is done and tender, using sugar in cooking according to taste. Mixed apricots, peaches and prunes, with a few tart plums to lend spiciness, make a delicious dish.

How to Perfume a Closet.

To perfume a closet get two lengths of material the exact size and width of your closet wall, place between this material cotton batting scented with sachet powder, says the New York World. Sew the material together and tuck it with ribbon bows or simply stitch it down. Nail it to your closet wall or hang it up by tapes. This will not only perfume your clothes, but make an admirable protection against dust or the whitewash of the walls.

This is a good formula for the heliotrope sachet powder, but you may not need so much as this: Iris powder, two pounds; powdered rose leaves, one pound; tonka beans (in powder), six ounces; vanilla husks, three ounces; musk (in grains), two drams; essence of almonds, five drops. Mix well and pass through a large sieve.

How to Wash Ribbons.

The washing of ribbons is not always attended by the best results. The following is a milliner's method and most successful, says the Detroit News-Tribune: Put the ribbon into a basin of warm water, rub on some good white soap and wash as you would anything else. While still wet iron on the right side with a hot iron and when dry rub between the hands as if washing it until all the stiffness is out, then iron again to remove the wrinkles. When ribbons are washed in this way it is difficult to tell them from new.

How to Cure Seasickness.

Bright red spectacles, accompanied by internal doses of calomel, form a new German specific against seasickness. It is deducted from Epstein's investigations on the influence of color on the blood vessels in the brain. Seasickness is due to lack of blood in the brain, while red sends blood to the brain with a rush. By looking at one point for some time through the red glasses the patient is rapidly cured.

How to Relieve Pain.

An easily made poultice for sharp pain in side, etc., may be made from vaseline and mustard in the proportion of two parts vaseline and one part mustard. Mix together and spread on a piece of muslin as one would spread an ordinary poultice.

PAGEANT ON THE HUDSON.

Plans For Hudson-Fulton Celebration at New York.

Detailed plans for the proposed Hudson-Fulton celebration in 1909 were recently perfected at the meeting in New York of the executive committee of the commission in charge, says the New York Times.

The plan includes a naval parade, a land parade, oratory, the dedication of memorials, the establishment of a park at Inwood with a memorial there and the establishment of a state park at Verplanck's point. The plans for the naval parade include representation for the navies of the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands, the merchant marine, excursion boats and yacht clubs. There will also be facsimile reproductions of the Half Moon and Clermont. The government of Holland is requested to furnish the reproduction of the Hudson vessel and the American steamboat interests the Clermont. Both ships, it is proposed, should proceed north to Albany, stopping at various points for local celebrations.

The land parade, it is proposed, shall include regular and state troops, Grand Army of the Republic posts and civic societies. Riverside drive from Seventy-second street to Claremont is the proposed route for this parade. The land parade would be held on the second day of the celebration. On the third day would come the dedication of the memorials, including the Hudson Memorial bridge from Inwood to Spuyten Duyvil hill. The committee also urges that the city connect the proposed viaduct over Dyckman street so that it will join the southern end of Inwood hill and Washington heights.

The city of New York is asked to take seventy-five acres of the northern part of Inwood hill for a public park, to be preserved in its present wooded condition. A municipal museum or a group of statuary, it is suggested, could be erected on a part of this land. The proposed state park at Verplanck's point would require twenty acres. This would be directly opposite the state reservation of thirty-four acres on the Stony Point battlefield.

The last of September, 1909, is suggested for the celebration because the time would be more appropriate than the exact dates, figured old style. Hudson first landed in New York Sept. 2, 1609, old style, and Fulton's Clermont trip is placed at Aug. 11, 1807. By figuring Hudson's landing new style the anniversary would fall on Sept. 22. Monday, Sept. 20, 1909, is recommended as the official date for the beginning of the celebration.

RETURN OF WILD PIGEONS.

John Burroughs' View of Flocks Reported Seen in Sullivan County.

John Burroughs, the author-naturalist, has returned to West Park from a trip to Sullivan county, N. Y., where he passed some time investigating reports that wild pigeons had been seen recently in that locality, says a Poughkeepsie dispatch to the New York Sun. Mr. Burroughs was in Poughkeepsie recently. He said:

"I have seen the men who saw the birds and have every reason to believe that they are telling the truth. Some of them knew the passenger pigeon in the old days, and it is not likely that all have been mistaken in the identity of the birds seen lately."

Thirty or forty years ago immense flocks of wild pigeons frequented the Hudson river valley. They disappeared suddenly, and it was supposed that they had been exterminated by ruthless slaughter. The sequence of events indicates, however, that they were driven away and sought new feeding and resting grounds in other parts of the globe, perhaps in the southern part of South America.

Recently flocks of considerable size have been reported in Sullivan county, and two flocks have been seen along the Hudson, one a few days ago by Elting Van Akin of Tower Hill farm, near Port Jervis.

Play With Babies For Fun.

Club women in Syracuse have thought of something new to take up their spare moments, says the New York Press. They propose—that is, some of them—to spend a day each week amusing babies at the summer playground in Kirk park. Although such an appropriation of their time is generally looked upon as exceedingly generous, there are scoffers who suggest that some of the volunteer nurses have a confused idea of what they are about to undertake and that the babies may have a peculiarly difficult time of it. They also suggest that children who are permitted to play in the street regardless of traffic and microbes should turn a handspring for very joy at being under no one's care.

A Balloon Railway.

Engineer Balderauer of Salzburg has invented a balloon railway, experiments with which are now being made in the neighborhood of that German city, says the New York World. A stationary balloon is fastened to a slide running along a single rail fastened to the side of a steep mountain which ordinary railroads could not climb. The balloon is to float thirty-five feet over the ground, and a steel cable connects it with the rail. For going up motive power is furnished by hydrogen gas, while water poured into a large tank at the upper end of the road serves as ballast for the descent. Suspended from the balloon is a circular car with room for ten passengers.

Iowa's Prize Product.

An Iowa farm product is a girl of thirteen who weighs 550 pounds. Talk about your eighteen foot corn, remarks the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and ninety bushels to the acre wheat!

SCIENTIFIC COURTSHIP

Russian Millionaire Has Twelve Baby Fiancées.

WILL TRAIN ONE FOR PERFECT WIFE

Care, Education and Rearing of the Little Ones to Be Paid For by Serge Rostshuya, One of Russia's Most Courted Men—Will Choose His Bride When Fiancées Are Seventeen.

Serge Rostshuya, one of the wealthiest men in all Russia, will be married in 1920 or 1921 to the most beautiful, the healthiest, the most perfect woman in all the Russias, says the Chicago Tribune. His bride now is between two and three years old, and when she is seventeen she will become the wife of the millionaire, who has begun what perhaps is the strangest and most scientific courtship the world ever has known.

Rostshuya, now twenty-eight years old, has selected twelve girl babies and from among them, when they reach the age of seventeen, he will choose his bride. Meantime they will be raised, cared for, educated, trained and made beautiful by his money. They will remain under the care of their parents, while Rostshuya supplies money, clothes, food, nurses, doctors and caretakers, surrounds them with every necessity and every care and all with the object that one of them shall develop into a perfect wife—the most beautiful specimen of womanly beauty, grace and health in the world.

The millionaire, who resides in Jaroslavl and who has palaces both in St. Petersburg and Moscow, has inherited an estate of 90,000,000 rubles from his father, and that vast fortune, added to that of his mother, which already was his, has made him one of the wealthiest men of the czar's domain. Despite his immense wealth and the fact that he is young, handsome and brilliantly educated and that in his father's time the St. Petersburg house was a center of gaiety among the gayest set of nobles and millionaires in the capital, Rostshuya has cared but little for society and has, since coming into possession of his money, shown a tendency toward the student's life and a vast interest in the sciences. When he came into possession of his father's fortune, shortly after his twenty-fourth birthday, he was regarded as the best catch outside of the nobility in Russia because of his excellent family connections and his immense wealth. He was popular, too, among his fellows at the university. The beauties of the capital and of Moscow honored him with smiles, and mothers, even of high-born daughters of the nobility, encouraged him. But after three years they despaired, for Rostshuya seemed adamant, and it was whispered that the family name would die with him and the family treasure and palaces would go to the state and to charity.

Then, early this fall, the surprising discovery was made that Serge Rostshuya was engaged. One of his friends announced that Serge had taken him to call on his fiancée and added the startling news that she was one year and seven months old and the daughter of a professor of languages in St. Petersburg. The announcement was treated as a joke until it was discovered that a nurse, paid by the young millionaire, and one of the best physicians in St. Petersburg called regularly upon the baby and that a trained nursemaid was in charge of a model nursery which had been built in the house of the professor. Upon this disclosure came another, and that was that Serge was maintaining a similar nursery establishment in the house of an army officer, retired because of wounds, and that in this nursery was another baby—this one two years and four months old.

The young man was laughed at for going in for infant raising, and in explanation he revealed his courtship, the strangest in the world. He had, he declared, decided to get married, feeling it his duty to perpetuate the family line, and to this end he looked over the women of his acquaintance and those he met. In each he found faults either of manner, of mind or of bodily beauty, so he decided that if he would have an ideal wife he must raise one for himself. In company with his physician, he visited homes throughout Jaroslavl, and in St. Petersburg he selected from over a hundred babies ten as being perfect in every respect. The babies chosen all were under two years of age except one, which then was a few weeks older, and all were over a year old—that is, old enough to show intelligence. He chose five blonds and five brunettes, six with black eyes, two with brown eyes and two with blue eyes. Then, believing that city bred children might be less perfect than those of the country, he visited country estates near Lodz and there found two perfect female babies, both brunettes with brown eyes, or blue eyes turning brown.

With the parents of each child he entered into the same contract, agreeing to pay for the care, education and rearing of the children, providing for a year of travel between the ages of sixteen and seventeen, and, above that, to pay the parents a certain amount of money each year until the children reach seventeen. Physicians chosen by himself are to visit the children regularly and direct their care and nutrition, while tutors of his own choosing and nurses appointed by himself or his physicians are to have charge of the children at all times. These guardians are to have sole direction and power to say whether or not the influence of the mother upon the child is for good or evil, and if not to the best interests of

the little one the mother is to be kept apart from the child except at intervals, when she may visit it. Furthermore, when the children reach the age of seventeen years Rostshuya and his advisers are to choose among them, selecting the most perfect as his bride and mistress of his millions. "The other eleven girls are to receive 10,000 rubles each and be free to wed as they choose. The twelve baby fiancées of the millionaire all are children of good families, and in three instances the families are wealthy, while in the other cases the parents are in moderate circumstances. Physicians and scientific men throughout Europe are interested in the experiment, but scarcely to such an extent as the gossips of St. Petersburg.

THERMOMETER MARKSMEN

The Lord of Glimmericks at Sea Girl Surprised a West Virginian.

Major Robert Linn Osborne of Clarksburg, W. Va., one of the crack riflemen of the team sent from that state to Sea Girl, N. J., has been in New York explaining to his southern friends how the West Virginia boys failed to carry off the big prizes, says the New York Times.

"We went to Sea Girl," said the major, "with our rifles and a few boxes of matches with which to take the shine from the tip sight. Then we stretched out on our stomachs in good old fashioned mountain fashion and lunged away at the targets. Some of our squad have valises full of medals for shooting, but we didn't need any new valises at Sea Girl."

"While we were firing away and feeling for the wind by instinct the New York squad came up to the line and began unloading paraphernalia. It seemed like each marksman had a wagon load of gimcracks. First he would put up a tripod on which he would stick a long pole, on the top of which was a set of cups into which blew the breeze. This was some sort of wind gauge. Then they unloaded thermometers, barometers and telescopes. They did everything but send a man with a gimlet to the target to bore a hole in the bullseye and then send the bullet by special messenger to be plugged into the hole."

"That was too much for West Virginia. Down our way there's hardly a man that can't bore a hole in a silver dollar at 800 yards or pick a feather from a buzzard at 500 or more, but on the bench at Sea Girl we didn't seem to measure up with the thermometer and barometer soldiers. What puzzles me is what good that kind of shooting is going to do in wartime? By the time a man's got his wind gauge up he's likely to be ready for the Red Cross."

BETTER THAN GATLING GUN.

Lone Maid's Discovery of Sure Protection For Her Tent.

Miss Eloise Warwick of Chicago, a young woman of imagination and artistic disposition, is rounding out a summer of complete independence and simple life, lived in a tent on the north shore, says a Chicago dispatch.

When Miss Warwick set up her tent and started light housekeeping in the brush within easy distance of Chicago she realized the possible dangers of her lonesome situation and cast about for a means of protection. Gatling guns, shotguns, automatic pistols and bulldogs were thought of and rejected. Eloise wanted something which would not run away or bite her, and that besides being harmless would work three eight hour shifts every day without troubling her to wind it up or set it off.

From a married woman friend she borrowed the trousers of a man. These she hung on a line beside the tent, and for two months no tramp or thug has gone near the otherwise defenseless summer girl.

Canada's Future.

"Taking a birdseye view of Canada, having watched it for the past seven years rise slowly from its Rip Van Winkle rest, I am convinced," says Cy Warman in the Independent, "that the Dominion's day is just dawning and that within twenty years there will be millions of people west of the lakes, that Winnipeg will be the second if not the first city in Canada and that the big questions coming before parliament will be settled out there in the open where the warm chinook is blowing, in the west."

Advice to September Brides.

Oh, little maids who aim to wed
Your heart's love this September,
When the sweet gum is flaming red
And summer is an ember
That gives one last expiring glow
One last faint flare are going.
You are more than good and sweet and fair,
You are extremely knowing.

You are indeed extremely wise,
For in the honeymooning,
The hugging time of married life,
The crooning and the spooning,
Is the right time to tame a man;
When all of life seems gilded
He will insist the work is his
When fires are to be builded.

If you had wed the brute in June
And you had lived together
With not a fire to kindle all
The torrid summer weather
Fall time would find life's glamour
And gallantry swift dwindling.
And with the coming of chill dawns
You'd have to split the kindling.

